

Rethinking on deepening the reform of China's administrative system under the concept of Holistic Government

Chen Chen

Northeastern University, Shenyang, China

Abstract: *Although China has made great achievements in the reform of administrative system at present, there are still some problems left behind. Only by carrying out the overall government building activities can the reform of China's administrative system be continuously deepened, and the problems such as fragmentation of state governance can be contained in time. China's administrative system reform has entered a critical stage. It is necessary to learn from Western experience, establish an overall government concept, adjust the goal orientation and policy orientation of administrative system reform, and optimize reform goals, promote cross-border cooperation between departments, and focus on the unity of fairness and efficiency. Improve the responsibility and accountability mechanism, improve the administrative evaluation and supervision system and other countermeasures, and promote the continuous and in-depth development of China's administrative system reform. It is of great significance for deepening the reform of China's institutional and administrative system and overcoming the fragmentation of state governance to establish a holistic view of government and promote the construction of the whole government.*

Keywords: *Overall government; Administrative system reform; deepen*

1. Introduction

In order to actively build socialist democratic politics with Chinese characteristics and accelerate the development of the country's governance system and capacity modernization, the best way to adapt is to choose to deepen the reform of the administrative system [1]. Relying on the theory of holistic governance as the foundation, and further building the holistic government in depth, it can take advantage of the trend to play an appropriate enlightening effect on the deepening of the administrative system [2]. In this context, the overall government concept with the main connotation of integrating public resources, strengthening departmental cooperation, and optimizing the efficiency of public services came into being [3]. Although the overall government reform is still in the exploratory stage and a unified management model has not yet been formed, this concept and the experience gained in practice have important enlightenment and reference significance for China to deepen the reform of the administrative system [4]. The emergence of the concept of whole government not only overcomes the problems of low overall efficiency, rigid organization and waste of resources, but also can be regarded as the result of reflection on the new public management movement model, and the whole government has won the favor of all countries in the world [5]. To some extent, the idea of whole government solved the problems of unclear division of labor, vague responsibilities, low office efficiency and lack of administrative culture caused by the new public management movement at that time [6]. Since the reform and opening up, especially since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China's institutional and administrative system reform has made significant progress and achieved remarkable results, but at the same time it is also facing some outstanding problems that need to be resolved. The overall government construction based on the theory of holistic governance has certain reference significance for China to deepen the reform of institutions and administrative systems. To this end, we must establish a holistic view of government, strive to overcome the fragmentation of national governance, and promote the modernization of the national governance system and governance capabilities [7].

2. The meaning of the whole government idea

2.1. The whole government idea

The whole government idea was put forward by western society on the basis of summing up the experience and lessons of the new public management movement with the establishment of enterprise-oriented government as the core, and became the leading idea leading the reform trend of administrative system in contemporary western world. The concept of holistic government has been put forward and its practice in major western countries has achieved certain results. The concept of holistic government is mainly based on the holistic governance theory, planning a brand-new public management scheme, and further reflecting and eliminating the disadvantages such as administrative division and fragmentation of public services, which are frequently derived from the past. It is the inevitable result of the development of modern social economy and science and technology interaction, and is closely related to the development trends of the world, market and informationization. The ultimate goal of the whole government is to form a government governance model that integrates and coordinates public organizations, and its fundamental purpose is to improve the service efficiency of the government. Therefore, many experts and scholars put forward the concept of overall government. The most fundamental purpose is to solve the unclear division of labor and poor efficiency among government departments. At the same time, the overall government has a very broad meaning. As far as the organization is concerned, it can be a certain level of local government, or a government department or an action group, which covers all aspects of government work in vertical and horizontal cooperation.

The whole government construction pays attention to obtaining higher efficiency of government activities by means of integration and coordination, improving the overall efficiency and enhancing the overall synergy. Taking solving the complexity and comprehensive public governance and public service problems produced by globalization and information age as the basic starting point, taking integration and coordination as the key elements and cross-border cooperation as the core concept, various innovative practices have been carried out. The public service model advocated by the whole government not only has its own characteristics in theory, but also forms a complete set of practical models in practice. Figure 1:

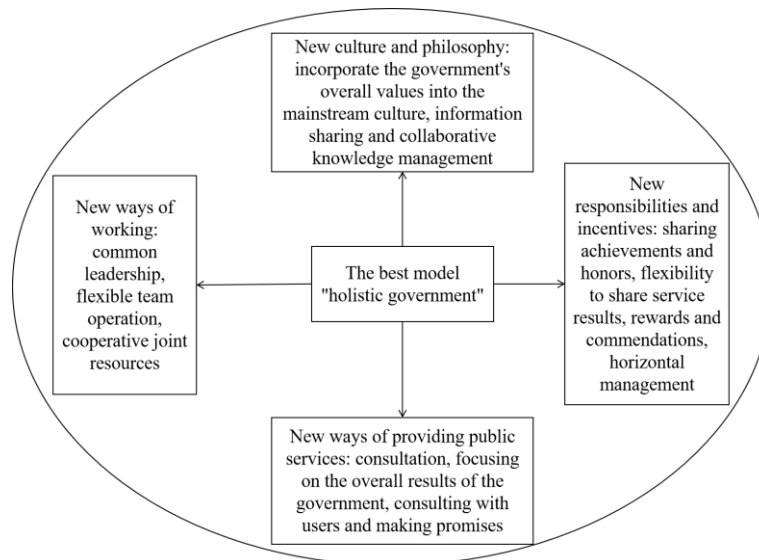


Figure 1 Best practice model of overall government

Although China has made a series of achievements in the reform of the administrative system, due to the continuous progress of society, social problems have gradually become complicated, so the achievements can only be phased. As for the deep-seated problems that have not been completely resolved, these The problem is specifically manifested in: the level of political system management and control, and the low administrative capacity. Fairness conflicts with efficiency, and social contradictions intensify. There is little cooperation between departments and lack of administrative synergy. The administrative system is not perfect, and corruption is rampant. The level of public participation is low, and the government's credibility is lacking.

3. Optimization strategy of administrative system reform

3.1. Countermeasures for deepening the reform of China's administrative system

Generally speaking, since the reform and opening up, China's economic system reform has achieved remarkable results, while the administrative system reform has been relatively slow. At present, China's administrative system reform has gradually entered a crucial stage. On the basis of summing up the success or failure of China's administrative system reform, we should learn from the western overall government concept, further clarify the orientation of administrative system reform, and deepen the administrative system reform. (a) to optimize the reform objectives and strengthen the construction of service-oriented government. (two) adjust the institutional setup and promote cross-border cooperation between departments. (3) Adhere to the principles of public administration and focus on the unity of fairness and efficiency. (4) Introduce modern responsibility ethics and improve the responsibility and accountability mechanism. (5) Build a bridge between the government and citizens, and improve the administrative evaluation and supervision system. The overall administration does not simply merge or split various departments, but through the implementation of a major department system, the relevant functions of government departments are transferred to the market or society. For those functional departments with similar functions, they are merged to form one Large government functional departments must coordinate the relationship between the party and the government in the overall administrative process, so as to handle social affairs more efficiently.

In the framework of holistic government theory, many researchers and practitioners have analyzed, studied and explored its governance mechanism. According to the research of Deng Liwei and Sikes, in order to understand the composition of holistic government theory more intuitively, it can be classified into five aspects: cultural concept mechanism, organizational structure and functional mechanism, information sharing and trust mechanism, cost constraint and incentive mechanism, and service mechanism. See table 1.

Table 1 Mechanisms to achieve coordination and integration

	Dunleavy	Holistic governance	Sikes
Cultural idea mechanism		Sustainability	Generate new leaders and heroes. Establish integrated thinking and operation Managers need to be highly tolerant of uncertainty Training
Organizational structure and functional mechanism	Desectoralization and fragmentation Mega-sectoral governance Restore or reinforce the central process	Customer-based and function-based organizational reconstruction Flexible government process	Make room for cross-border operations Uncontrolled management a. Seek an overall operation method that is least resisted by grassroots officials by establishing a decentralized structure with a decentralized team
Information sharing and trust mechanism	Shared services based on a mixed economic model. Network simplification	Interactive information search and provision. database	Establish a new information foundation, information classification and information system Build mutual understanding and trust Dialogue with other institutions and consider the operation of other institutions Build a commitment
Cost restraint and incentive mechanism	Greatly reduce administrative costs Centralized procurement and specialization		In terms of profession, position and payment, some informal methods need to be adopted to encourage people who are engaged in cross-border work b Use incentive mechanisms to seek a holistic operation method that is least resisted by grassroots officials Training
Service mechanism	Re-government Reshape some service supply chains with official support functions	One-stop service provision Reshaping the service from result to result	

Accelerating the construction of digital government is the proper meaning of accelerating the construction of digital China. From the perspective of informationization, the whole government is also called network government and digital government. It is the mainstream trend of national governance in the information age to take information network technology as a means, take citizens as the center and promote the construction of digital holistic government, that is, the construction of digital government. With the development of information society, multiple demands from real society and virtual society blend with each other, social management and public affairs are complex and changeable, and public demands are becoming more diversified. Therefore, it is necessary to explore and seek to realize the overall government governance pattern of online virtual space and offline real society in harmony. Through a detailed examination, the overall government is also called the network and digital government. It advocates cooperating with information network technology as the core means, taking citizens as the center, and continuously accelerating the construction of digital holistic government. This can be said to be the information age. Major trends in national governance.

4. Conclusions

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, China has carried out many administrative system reforms according to the needs of social development, and each reform has achieved good results, which is well adapted to the needs of social development. However, there are still many problems in China's current administrative system, which still lags behind the economic and social development process and becomes an obstacle to China's comprehensive deepening reform. This article analyzes the relevant theories and practices of deepening China's administrative system reform under the overall government concept, and summarizes the successful experience of the reform practice guided by the overall government concept. The reform of a country's administrative system requires long-term efforts to complete. Therefore, in order to ensure the development of the country and the improvement of people's lives in the reform process, we need to be united under the leadership of the party and work together to be able to Work hard to achieve a better tomorrow and make the new administrative management system benefit and serve the people. The reform of administrative system under the concept of overall government involves many contents, including improving the efficiency of overall government activities, adjusting the administrative operation mechanism, creating digital government and so on. Finally, perfecting the supervision system of government behavior is the basic guarantee for the construction of service-oriented government. We should standardize administrative supervision, strengthen judicial supervision and give full play to the role of citizens and media in social supervision. Over time, China's administrative system has become more scientific and humane, and it has truly reached the construction standards of the whole government.

References

- [1] Li Jingchun, Li Chenghu. *Rethinking the deepening of my country's administrative system reform under the concept of overall government*. *Guangxi Social Sciences*, no. 1, pp. 130-135, 2017.
- [2] Bao Guoxian, Zhang Rui. *Research on the Reform of China's Administrative Approval System Based on the Whole Government*. *Chinese Administration*, vol. 395, no. 5, pp. 30-34, 2018.
- [3] Zhang Ximmeng. *Comparative thinking on the administrative management systems and reforms of Chinese and foreign governments*. *Frontiers of Social Sciences*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 75-80, 2018.
- [4] Sun Yingchun. *Looking at the operation trajectory of modern foreign governments and looking forward to the direction and characteristics of my country's administrative system reform*. *Ziguangge*, no. 4, pp. 54-56, 2017.
- [5] Chen Tianye. *Discussion on the Reform of the Supervisory System from the Perspective of "Integral Government" Theory*. *Management Observation*, no. 3, pp. 64-65, 2018.
- [6] Yang Xuedong. *The reform of the Chinese government responsibility system in the past 40 years of reform and opening up: an overall assessment*. *Journal of the Party School of Fujian Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China*, no. 1, pp. 4-26, 2018.
- [7] Wang Yimin. *The overall structure and evaluation system of digital government*. *Chinese Leadership Science*, no. 1, pp. 65-70, 2020.